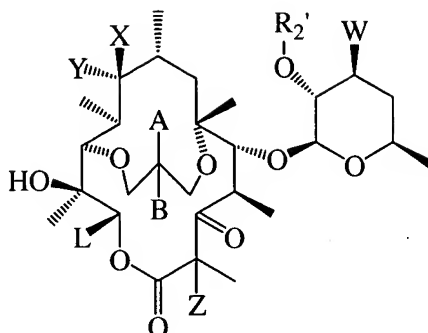


## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound represented by the formula:



or a racemate, enantiomer, regioisomer, salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein A and B are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen,  $R_1$ ,  $OR_1$ ,  $S(O)_nR_1$ ,  $-NR_1C(O)R_1$ ,  $-NR_1C(O)NR_3R_4$ ,  $-NHS(O)_nR_1$ ,  $-CONR_3R_4$ , and  $NR_3R_4$ ;

Each  $R_1$  is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, acyl, silane, a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic group, a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated alicyclic group, a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic group, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaromatic group, saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic group;

$R_3$  and  $R_4$  is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, acyl, a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic group, a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated alicyclic group, a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic group, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaromatic group, saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic group; or can be taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached to form a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic or heteroaromatic ring;

or A and B, taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a substituted or unsubstituted alicyclic, aromatic, heterocyclic or heteroaromatic ring;

or A and B, taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, are selected from the group consisting of  $CO$ ,  $C=CHR_1$ ,  $C=NR_1$ ,  $C=NOR_1$ ,  $C=NO(CH_2)_mR_1$ ,  $C=NNHR_1$ ,  $C=NNHCOR_1$ ,  $C=NNHCONR_1R_2$ ,  $C=NNHS(O)_nR_1$ , or  $C=N-N=CHR_1$ ;

X and Y are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen,  $R_1$ ,  $OR_1$ ,  $S(O)_nR_1$ ,  $-NR_1C(O)R_1$ ,  $-NR_1C(O)NR_3R_4$ ,  $-NR_1S(O)_nR_1$ ,  $-CONR_3R_4$ , and  $NR_3R_4$ ;

or X and Y, taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, are selected from the group consisting of  $CO$ ,  $C=CHR_1$ ,  $C=NR_1$ ,  $C=NOR_1$ ,  $C=NO(CH_2)_mR_1$ ,  $C=NNHR_1$ ,  $C=NNHCOR_1$ ,  $C=NNHCONR_1R_2$ ,  $C=NNHS(O)_nR_1$ , or  $C=N-N=CHR_1$ ;

L is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic group, a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated alicyclic group, a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic group, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaromatic group, saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic group;

W is  $NR_3R_4$

Z is hydrogen, alkyl or halogen;

$R_2'$  is  $R_1$ ;

m is an integer; and

n is 0, 1, or 2.

2. A compound of claim 1, wherein:

5 A is selected from:

- a) -OH;
- b) -OR<sub>p</sub>, where R<sub>p</sub> is a hydroxy protecting group;
- c) -R<sub>1</sub>, where R<sub>1</sub> is independently selected from:
  - (1) aryl;
  - 10 (2) substituted aryl;
  - (3) heteroaryl;
  - (4) substituted heteroaryl;
  - (5) heterocycloalkyl; or
  - (6) substituted heterocycloalkyl;
- 15 d) -OR<sub>1</sub>, where R<sub>1</sub> is as previously defined;
- e) -R<sub>2</sub>, where R<sub>2</sub> is selected from:
  - (1) hydrogen;
  - (2) halogen;
  - (3) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl optionally containing 0, 1, 2, or 3 heteroatoms selected from O,  
 20 S(O)<sub>n</sub>, where n is 0, 1, or 2, or N, optionally substituted with one or more  
 substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted  
 heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl;
  - (4) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkenyl optionally containing 0, 1, 2, or 3 heteroatoms selected from O,  
 S(O)<sub>n</sub>, where n is as previously defined, and N, optionally substituted with one or  
 25 more substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl,  
 substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl; and
  - (5) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkynyl optionally containing 0, 1, 2, or 3 heteroatoms selected from O,  
 S(O)<sub>n</sub>, where n is as previously defined, and N, optionally substituted with one or  
 more substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl,  
 30 substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl;
- f) -OR<sub>2</sub>, where R<sub>2</sub> is independently previously defined;
- g) -S(O)<sub>n</sub>R<sub>11</sub>, where n is as previously defined and R<sub>11</sub> is independently hydrogen, R<sub>1</sub> or

$R_2$ , where  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are as previously defined;

h)  $-NHC(O)R_{11}$ , where  $R_{11}$  is as previously defined;

i)  $-NHC(O)NHR_{11}$ , where  $R_{11}$  is as previously defined;

j)  $-NHS(O)_nR_{11}$ , where  $n$  and  $R_{11}$  are as previously defined;

5 k)  $-NR_{14}R_{15}$ , where  $R_{14}$  and  $R_{15}$  are each independently  $R_{11}$ , where  $R_{11}$  is as previously defined; or

l)  $-NHR_3$ , where  $R_3$  is an amino protecting group;

B is selected from:

a) hydrogen;

10 b) deuterium;

c) halogen ;

d)  $-OH$ ;

e)  $R_1$ , where  $R_1$  is as previously defined;

f)  $R_2$ , where  $R_2$  is as previously defined; or

15 g)  $-OR_p$ , where  $R_p$  is as previously defined,

h) provided that when B is halogen,  $-OH$ , or  $-OR_p$ , A is  $R_1$  or  $R_2$ ;

or alternatively, A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are selected from:

a)  $C(OR_{16})(OR_{17})$ , where  $R_{16}$  and  $R_{17}$  taken together are  $-(CH_2)_m-$ , and where  $m$  is 2 or 3;

20 b)  $C(SR_{16})(SR_{17})$ , where  $R_{16}$  and  $R_{17}$  taken together are  $-(CH_2)_m$  and, where  $m$  is as previously defined,

c)  $C=CHR_{11}$ , where  $R_{11}$  is as previously defined;

d)  $C=N-O-Ar_1-M-Ar_2$ , wherein

25 (1)  $-Ar_1-$  is absent or selected from  $R_{31}$ , where  $R_{31}$  is independently selected from:

(a)  $R_1$ , where  $R_1$  is as previously defined;

(b)  $C_1-C_{12}$  alkyl optionally containing 0, 1, 2, or 3 heteroatoms selected from O,  $S(O)_n$ , where  $n$  is as previously defined, and N, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl;

30 (c)  $C_2-C_{12}$  alkenyl optionally containing 0, 1, 2, or 3 heteroatoms selected from O,

$S(O)_n$ , where  $n$  is as previously defined, and  $N$ , optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl; or

(d)  $C_2-C_{12}$  alkynyl optionally containing 0, 1, 2, or 3 heteroatoms selected from O,  $S(O)_n$ , where  $n$  is as previously defined, and  $N$ , optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl;

(2)  $-M-$  is absent or selected from:

(a)  $-C_1-C_{12}$  alkyl optionally containing:

(3) 0-3 heteroatoms selected from O,  $S(O)_n$ , where  $n$  is as previously defined, or N; and

(4) 0-3 groups selected from  $-C=N-$ ,  $-N=N$ ,  $-C(O)-$ ;

(b)  $-C_2-C_{12}$  alkenyl optionally containing:

(3) 0-3 heteroatoms selected from O,  $S(O)_n$ , where  $n$  is as previously defined, or N; and

(4) 0-3 groups selected from  $-C=N-$ ,  $-N=N$ ,  $-C(O)-$ ;

(c)  $-C_2-C_{12}$  alkynyl optionally containing:

(3) 0-3 heteroatoms selected from O,  $S(O)_n$ , where  $n$  is as previously defined, or N; and

(4) 0-3 groups selected from  $-C=N-$ ,  $-N=N$ ,  $-C(O)-$ ;

(d) substituted aryl;

(e) substituted heteroaryl;

(f) heterocycloalkyl; or

(g) substituted heterocycloalkyl; and

(3)  $-Ar_2$  is absent or selected from:

(a) aryl;

(b) substituted aryl;

(c) heteroaryl;

(d) substituted heteroaryl;

(e) heterocycloalkyl; or

(f) substituted heterocycloalkyl;

- e)  $C=NNHR_{11}$ , where  $R_{11}$  is as previously defined;
- f)  $C=NNHC(O)R_{11}$ , where  $R_{11}$  is as previously defined;
- g)  $C=NNHC(O)NHR_{11}$ , where  $R_{11}$  is as previously defined;
- h)  $C=NNHS(O)_nR_{11}$ , where  $n$  and  $R_{11}$  are as previously defined;
- 5 i)  $C=NNHR_3$ , where  $R_3$  is as previously defined;
- j)  $C=NR_{11}$ , where  $R_{11}$  is as previously defined; or
- k)  $C=N-N=CHR_{11}$ , where  $R_{11}$  is as previously defined;

one of X and Y is hydrogen and the other is selected from:

- a) hydrogen;
- 10 b) deuterium;
- c)  $-OH$ ;
- d)  $-OR_p$ , where  $R_p$  is as previously defined;
- e)  $-NR_4R_5$ , where  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  are each independently selected from:

(1) hydrogen;

15 (2)  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl; or

(3)  $R_4$  and  $R_5$ , taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached to form a heterocycloalkyl moiety;

20 alternatively, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are selected from:

- a)  $C=O$ ;
- b)  $C=N-Q$ , wherein Q is selected from:
  - (1)  $-R_{11}$ , where  $R_{11}$  is as previously defined;
  - 25 (2) amino protecting group;
  - (5)  $-C(O)R_{11}$ , where  $R_{11}$  is as previously defined;
  - (6)  $-OR_6$ , where  $R_6$  is independently selected from:

a. hydrogen;

b.  $-CH_2O(CH_2)_2OCH_3$ ,

30 c.  $-CH_2O(CH_2O)_nCH_3$ , where  $n$  is as previously defined;

d.  $-C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected

from aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl,  
heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl;

- e.  $-C_3-C_{12}$  cycloalkyl;
- f.  $-C(O)-C_1-C_{12}$  alkyl;
- 5 g.  $-C(O)-C_3-C_{12}$  cycloalkyl;
- h.  $-C(O)-R_1$ , where  $R_1$  is as previously defined; or
- i.  $-Si(R_a)(R_b)(R_c)$ , wherein  $R_a$ ,  $R_b$  and  $R_c$  are each independently selected  
from  $C_1-C_{12}$  alkyl, aryl or substituted aryl; or

(5)  $O-C(R_7)(R_8)-O-R_6$ , where  $R_6$  is as previously defined, provided that  $R_6$  is not  
10  $C(O)-C_1-C_{12}$  alkyl,  $C(O)-C_3-C_{12}$  cycloalkyl, or  $C(O)-R_1$ , and  $R_7$  and  $R_8$  taken  
together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a  $C_3-C_{12}$  cycloalkyl  
group or each independently is selected from:

- a. hydrogen; or
- b.  $C_1-C_{12}$  alkyl;

15 L is selected from:

- a)  $-CH_3$ ;
- b)  $-CH_2CH_3$ ;
- c)  $-CH(OH)CH_3$ ;
- d)  $-(CH_2)_nNHC(O)-R_{11}$ , wherein  $n$  and  $R_{11}$  are as previously defined;
- 20 e)  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from aryl,  
substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted  
heterocycloalkyl;
- f)  $C_2-C_6$  alkenyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from aryl,  
substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted  
25 heterocycloalkyl; or
- g)  $C_2-C_6$  alkynyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from aryl,  
substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted  
heterocycloalkyl;

W is  $-NR_{20}R_{21}$ , where  $R_{20}$  and  $R_{21}$  are each independently selected from:

- 30 a) hydrogen;
- b)  $C_1-C_{12}$  alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl;

c) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkenyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl;

d) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkynyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or substituted heterocycloalkyl; or

e) R<sub>20</sub> and R<sub>21</sub>, taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a heterocycloalkyl moiety; or

Z is selected from:

- a) hydrogen;
- b) methyl; or
- c) halogen; and

R<sub>2</sub>' is hydrogen or R<sub>p</sub>, where R<sub>p</sub> is as previously defined.

3. A compound of claims 1 or 2, wherein A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are C=N-Ar<sub>1</sub>-M-Ar<sub>2</sub>.

4. A compound of claim 1, wherein B is hydrogen or OH.

5. A compound of claim 1, wherein A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are C=CH-R<sub>11</sub>.

6. A compound of claim 1, wherein A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are C=CH-R<sub>11</sub> and X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are C=N-Q.

7. A compound of claim 1, wherein A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are C=CH-R<sub>11</sub> and X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are C=N-Ac.

8. A compound of claim 1, wherein X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are C=N-Q.

9. A compound of claim 1, wherein A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are selected from:

- (a)  $C=N-NHR_{11}$ , where  $R_{11}$  is as defined in claim 1;
- (b)  $C=N-NHC(O)R_{11}$ , where  $R_{11}$  is as previously defined;
- (c)  $C=N-NHC(O)NHR_{11}$ , where  $R_{11}$  is as previously defined;
- (d)  $C=N-NHS(O)_2R_{11}$ , where  $R_{11}$  is as previously defined;
- 5 (e)  $C=N-NHR_3$ , where  $R_3$  is as defined in claim 1;
- (f)  $C=N-R_{11}$ , where  $R_{11}$  is as previously defined; or
- (g)  $C=N-N=CHR_{11}$ , where  $R_{11}$  is as previously defined.

10. A compound of claim 1 which is selected from:

- 10 (1). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=CH_2$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = Ac$ ;
- (2). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=CH_2$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$  and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- 15 (3). Compound of formula I:  $A = NHCH_2-Ph$ ,  $B = H$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$  and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- (4). Compound of formula I:  $A = NHCH_2CH_2-Ph$ ,  $B = H$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$  and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- 20 (5). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=CH_2$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-O-CH_2-O-CH_3$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = Ac$ ;
- 25 (6). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=CH_2$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-O-CH_2-O-CH_3$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$  and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- 30 (7). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=CH_2$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=O$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;



- (8). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=CH_2$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=NH$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- 5 (9). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=CH-O-CH_2-CH=CH-Ph$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- 10 (10). Compound of formula I: A is  $NH-(CH_2)_3-Ph$ , B is H, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- (11). Compound of formula I: A is  $NH-(CH_2)_4-Ph$ , B is H, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- 15 (12). Compound of formula I: A is  $CH_2-CH=CH_2$ , B is OH, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- (13). Compound of formula I: A is  $CH_2-Ph$ , B is OH, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- 20 (14). Compound of formula I: A is Ph, B is OH, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- (15). Compound of formula I: A is Ph, B is OH, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- 25 (16). Compound of formula I: A is  $CH_2-CH=CH-Ph$ , B is OH, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- (17). Compound of formula I: A is  $(CH_2)_3-Ph$ , B is OH, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- 30

- (18). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=CH-CH=CH-Ph$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- 5 (19). Compound of formula I: A is  $(CH_2)_3-Ph$ , B is H, X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- 10 (20). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=CH-CH=CH-(3-pyridyl)$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- (21). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=CH-CH=CH-(3-quinolyl)$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- 15 (22). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=CH-(2-quinolyl)$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- (23). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=CH-(2-quinolyl)$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-H$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- 20 (24). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=CH-(4-biphenyl)$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- (25). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=CH-(3-biphenyl)$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- 25 (26). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=CH-(4-phenoxyphenyl)$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;
- 30 (27). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which

they are attached are  $C=CH-Ph$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ;

- (28). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=CH-(2-(2pyridyl)-thiophen-5-yl)$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = H$ , and  $R_2' = H$ ; or

- (29). Compound of formula I: A and B taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=CH_2$ , X and Y taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached are  $C=N-Ac$ ,  $L = CH_2CH_3$ ,  $Z = F$ , and  $R_2' = Ac$ .

11. A compound of formula A, selected from compounds delineated in Table A:

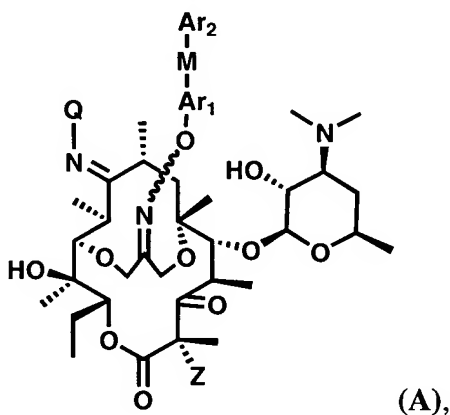
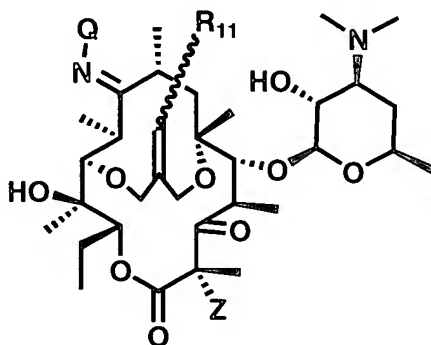


Table A

Number	Q	$=Ar_1-M-Ar_2$	Z
(1).	Ac		H
(2).	Ac		F
(3).	Ac		H

(4).	Ac		H
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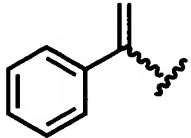
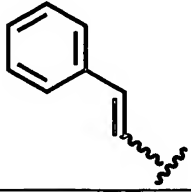
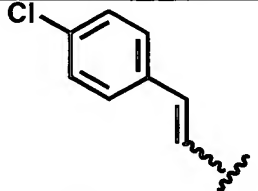
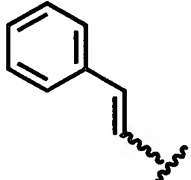
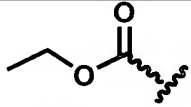

12. A compound of formula B, selected from compounds delineated in Table B:



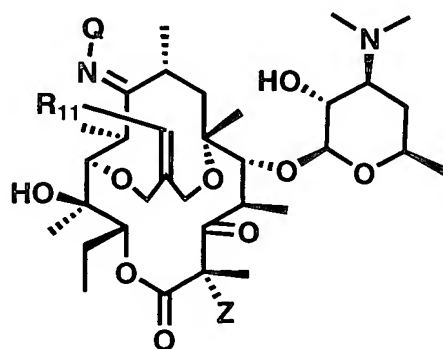
(B)

5 Table B

<u>Number</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R<sub>11</sub></u>	<u>Z</u>
(1).	H	H	H
(2).	OMOM	H	H
(3).	OMOM		H
(4).	Ac		H
(5).	Ac		H
(6).	Ac		H

(7).	Ac		H
(8).	Propionyl		H
(9).	Ac		H
(10).	-C(O)OMe		H
(11).	-C(O)NH <sub>2</sub>	H	H
(12).	Me	H	H
(13).	BOM	H	H
(14).	Ac		H
(15).	Ac		H

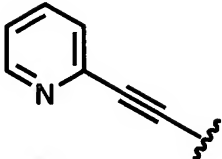
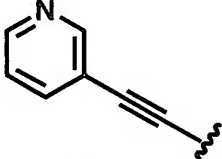
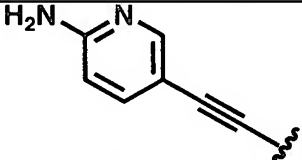
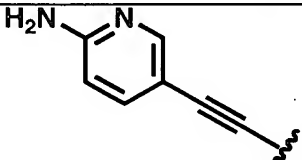
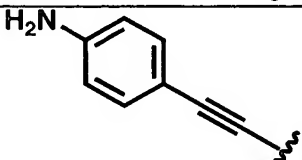
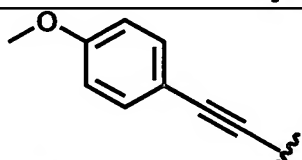
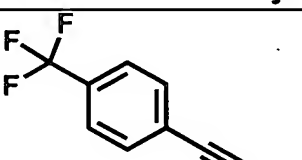
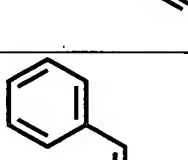
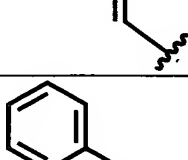
13. A compound of formula B1, selected from compounds delineated in Table B1:

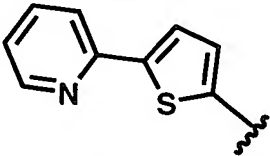
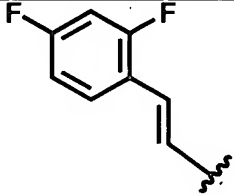
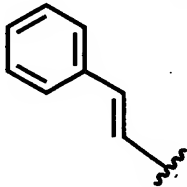
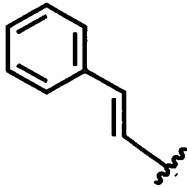
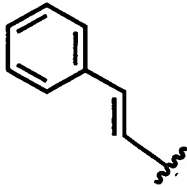
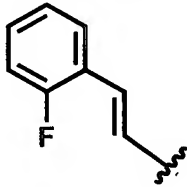
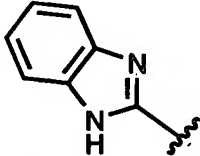
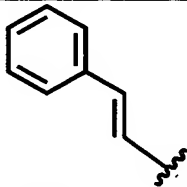
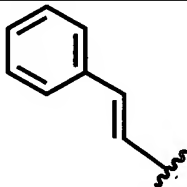


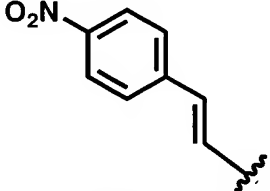
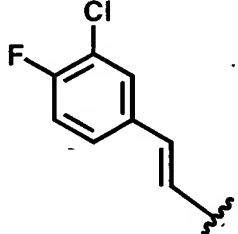
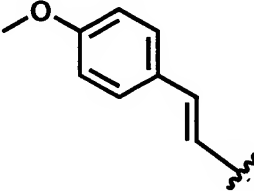
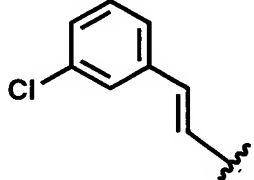
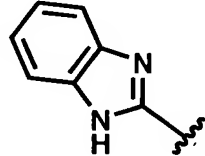
(B1)

5 Table B1

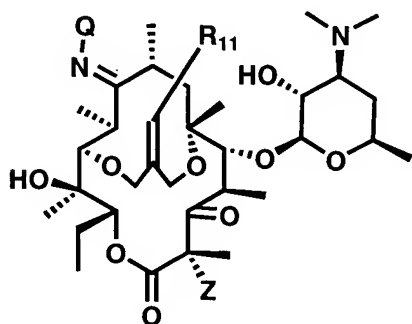
<u>Number</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R<sub>11</sub></u>	<u>Z</u>
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(1).	Ac		H
(2).	Ac		H
(3).	Ac		H
(4).	Ac		H
(5).	Ac		H
(6).	Ac		H
(7).	Ac		H
(8).	Ac		F
(9).	Ac		H

(10).	Ac		H
(11).	Ac		H
(12).	2-methoxyacetyl		H
(13).	2-O-acyl-acetyl		H
(14).	2-Fmoc-acetyl		H
(15).	Ac		H
(16).	Ac		H
(17).	2-hydroxy acetyl		H
(18).	2-aminoacetyl		H

(19).	Ac		H
(20).	Ac		H
(21).	Ac		H
(22).	Ac		H
(23).	Ac		H

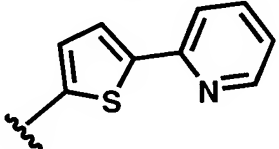
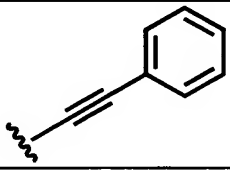
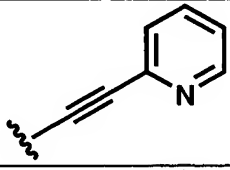
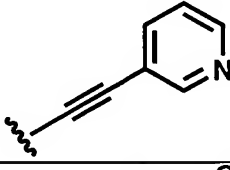
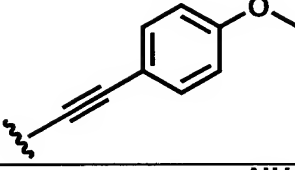
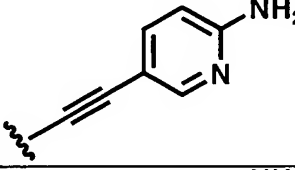
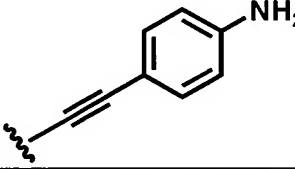
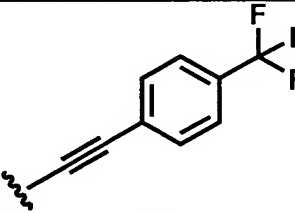
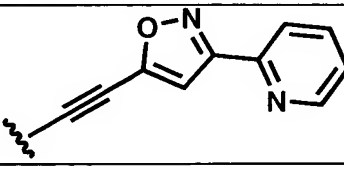
14. A compound of formula B2, selected from compounds delineated in Table B2:



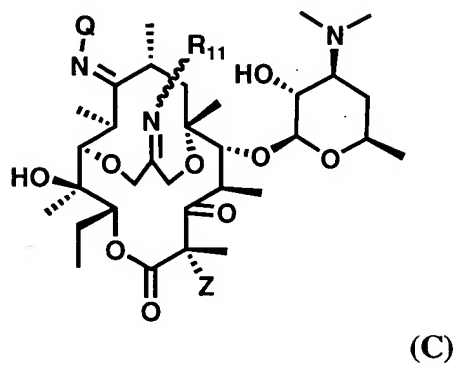
(B2)

Table B2



<u>Number</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R<sub>11</sub></u>	<u>Z</u>
(1).	Ac		H
(2).	Ac		H
(3).	Ac		H
(4).	Ac		H
(5).	Ac		H
(6).	Ac		H
(7).	Ac		H
(8).	Ac		H
(9).	Ac		H

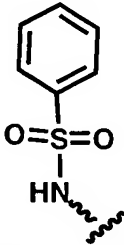
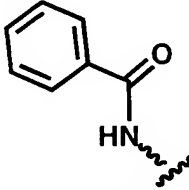
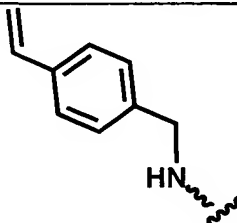
15. A compound of formula C, selected from compounds delineated in Table C:



5

Table C

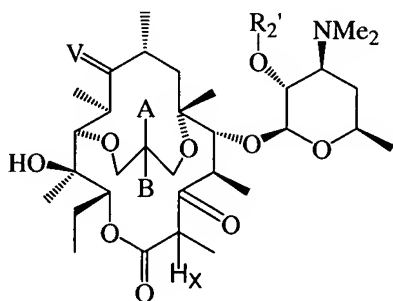
<u>Number</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R<sub>11</sub></u>	<u>Z</u>
(1).	Ac		H
(2).	Ac		H
(3).	Ac		H
(4).	Ac		H

(5).	Ac		H
(6).	Ac		H
(7).	Ac		H

16. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

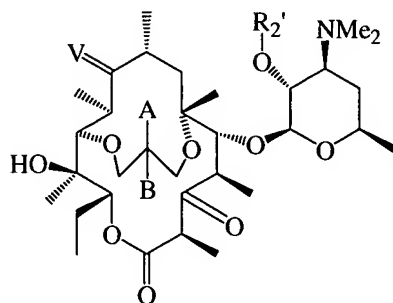
17. A method for controlling a bacterial infection in a subject in need of such treatment, comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically-effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 14.

18. A process for preparing a compound represented by the formula



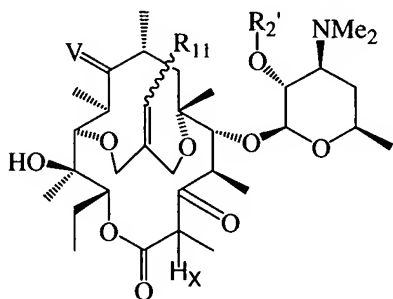
, where V is selected from: N-Q or O; Hx is halogen or methyl; and A, B, Q, and R<sub>2</sub>' are as defined in claim 1, comprising the step of

(a) reacting a compound represented by the formula



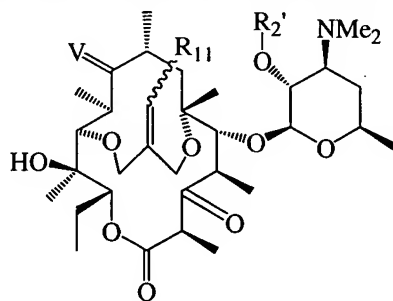
, where A, B, V, and  $R_2'$  are as previously defined, with a halogenating agent or methylating agent in the presence of a base.

5 19. A process for preparing a compound represented by the formula



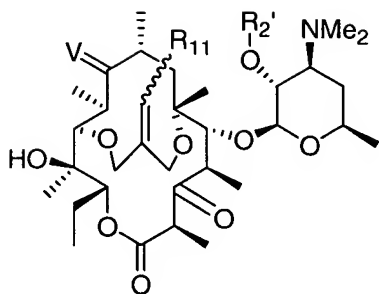
, where V is selected from: N-Q or O; Hx is halogen or methyl; and A, B, Q,  $R_{11}$  and  $R_2'$  are as defined in claim 1, comprising the step of

(a) reacting a compound represented by the formula



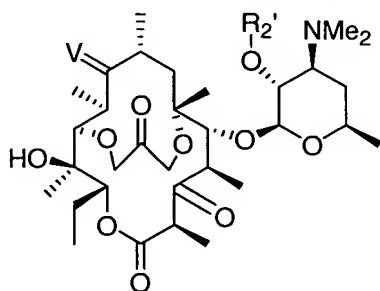
, where V,  $R_{11}$  and  $R_2'$  are as previously defined, with a halogenating agent in the presence of a base.

10 20. A process for preparing a compound represented by the formula



, where V is selected from N-Q or O; and  $R_{11}$ , Q and  $R_2'$  are as defined in claim 1, comprising the step of

(a) reacting a compound represented by the formula

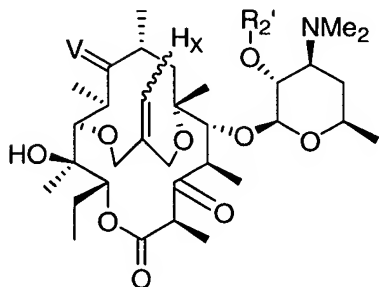


, where V and  $R_2'$  are as previously defined

5

with a phosphonium compound in the presence of a base.

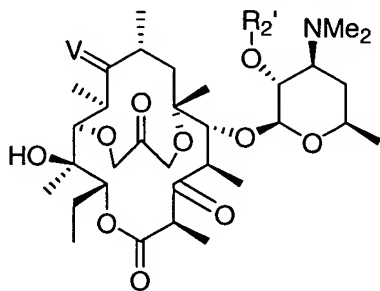
21. A process for the preparation of a compound represented by the formula



, where V is selected from N-Q or O; Hx is halogen; and  $R_{11}$ , Q, and  $R_2'$  are as defined in claim 1, comprising the step of:

10

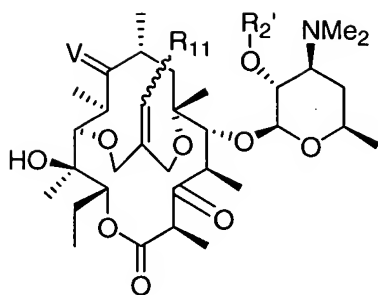
(a) reacting a compound represented by the formula



, where V and  $R_2'$  are as previously defined

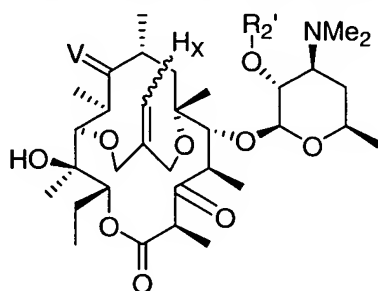
with a phosphonium salt in the presence of a base.

22. A process for the preparation of a compound represented by the formula



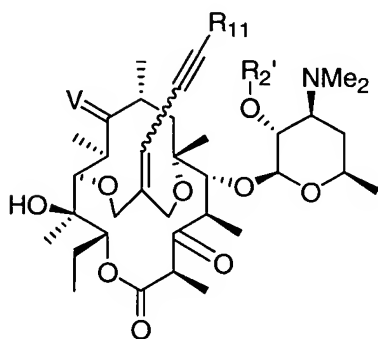
, where V is selected from N-Q or O; and R<sub>11</sub>, Q, and R<sub>2</sub>' are as defined in claim 1, comprising the step of:

(a) reacting a compound represented by the formula



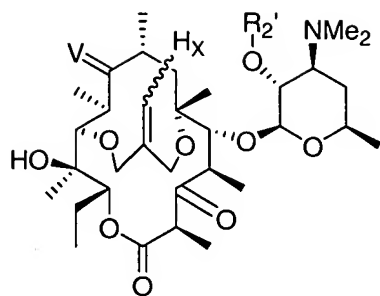
5 , where Hx is halogen and V and R<sub>2</sub>' are as previously defined, with an organoboron or an organotin compound in the presence of a palladium catalyst and a base.

23. A process for the preparation of a compound represented by the formula



10 , where V is selected from N-Q or O; and R<sub>11</sub>, Q and R<sub>2</sub>' are as defined in claim 1, comprising the step of:

(a) reacting a compound represented by the formula



, where Hx is halogen and V and R<sub>2</sub>' are as previously defined, with a compound represented by the formula  $\text{H}\equiv\text{R}_{11}$ , where R<sub>11</sub> is as previously defined, in the presence of a palladium catalyst, a copper halide and an amine.